

## ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1861.

CONGRESS .- The Senate, on Saturday, considered the Kansas bill, its opponents'succeeding in preventing a vote on its passage. The House of Representatives passed the California appropriation bill, and a number of private bills.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate was engaged all day on Friday in the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee the House on Thursday. The House of Delegates passed three important bills, viz: To create an Ordnance Department; appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of the State; and authorizing the issue of one million dollars' worth of Treasury notes, in sums not less than twenty dollars. A bill was reported for the relief of the Banks of the State.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that a "board of commissioners," under the appointment of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, visited Annapolis, and sought an official interview with Governor Hicks. The Governor, however, declined to receive them in his official capacity, intimating to them that Maryland was an independent sovereignty, and could manage her own affairs | the North and South. The call is signed by without the interposition of Pennsylvania. He treated the gentlemen with all proper courtesy, but told them that he was a Southerner and a slaveholder, and that his whole feelings and interests were identified with the South. He further stated that from the present unpropitious aspect of affairs, and the unvielding spirit manifested by the republicans, he was seriously considering the adoption of some suitable method for an expression of the popular will.

Governor Magoffin, in his message to the extra session of the Legislature of Kentucky, asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. He submits to the Legislature the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a Convention, to assemble at an early day. to determine the future inter-State and Federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States. He recommends a Convention of the Border Baltimore. The Governor says the hasty and inconsiderate action of the Seceding States does not meet his approval, but objects to coercing them, and asks the Legislature to declare by a resolution the uncon itional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employ ment of force against them.

A domestic named Mary Ann Love was brutally murdered at a house in West 49th street, New York, on Saturday morning .-The deceased was found lying on her back on the floor, with her head supported by a bucket. Her right wrist bore a deep gash made apparently by some sharp instrument. The fingers of the right hand were also gashed and had bled freely. On the neck were marks of finger nails, and the skin was somewhat discolored, as if it had been violently compressed. Several knives were found lying about the apartment, but none of them had any blood upon them. Two men named Bradley and Love were arrested. They denied having offered the deceased any violence and would not believe that she was dead .-They were both under influence of liquor .-Two persons stated that they heard a woman's screams proceeding from the place, and entering the basement found Bradley assault-

Jesse Hare, esq., lately deceased in Lynchburg, Va., was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of the place, and leaves a very large estate, probably but little if any short of two millions of dollars in value, as the fruits of a long life of toil, perseverance, economy, and far sighted judgment. As a business man, he probably had no superior in the place. Mr. Hare was one of the pioneers, if not the first, in the manufacture of tobacco in Lynchburg.

D. B. Warwick, of Richmond, who has served an arduous campaign with Garibaldi, in Italy, and is a captain in the Sardinian service, is now on a visit to his old home, in Richmond. He returns to Italy, "to the great war," in March next.

Wm. C. Rives and V. W. Southall, at the solicitation of several hundred citizens of Albemarle county, without distinction of party, are candidates for the State Conven-

The New York Chamber of Commerce have adopted a memorial in favor of Mr. Critsenden's amendments and are circulating it

for signatures. Some cannon destined for South Carolina,

were on Thursday afternoon refused transportation from Troy, N. Y., by the agent of the Hudson River Railroad. The House in which Thomas Jefferson

was born, at Shadwell Depot, in the county of Albemarle, Va., was burned on Thursday T. S. Mason charged with poisoning a

man name Sacrey, was examined before the her relations with the King of Bavaria gave County Court of Caroline, a few days since, and sent no for trial.

custed and surrendered to the general government, by order of the Governor of that State. Petitions to Congress will be signed in all

the wards of Boston city, approving of the plan of adjustment of the Border State com-Cam. Shubrick, of the navy, has not re-

signed, and we are happy to add that he is Pickens. not dead. It is said that Gen. Harney has been challonged by a late officer of the army, They

are both in Washington.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Charleston Mercury denies that either the Governor "or any other power or authority of law in South Carolina" has ever seized or made use of the funds in the Sub-treasury at that city. It states further that the amount in the Subtreasury when South Carolina seceded was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which amount has been reduced in the usual manner by payments, seconding to the law of the United States, to about fifty thousand dollars. This sum is still in the Subtreasury to the credit of the United States Treasury and the disbursing

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At Reading, Pa., January 17, a large number of workingmen assembled at the pourt-house, for the purpose of holding a Union meeting. Hundreds had gathered and blocked up the streets. The city commissioners refused to open the building .-There was some excitement, and threats were made to break open the doors, but the crowd finally adjourned, cheering the Union, the workingmen of Kentucky, and the working-

Thirty thousand bales of cotton passed through Worcester, (Mass.) last week, on its way to Lowell and Lawrence, most of which came from Memphis by railroad. The Grand Trunk Company are making extensive aron State and Federal Relations, adopted by rangements for the transhipment of cotton direct from the Mississippi to the East. The Michigan Central road is doing an immense business in connexion with the Illinois Central in the transportation of products from tion of the appointment of Commissioners, intend, as long as we can honorably. To hold Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

A party of negroes succeeded in capturing, on Tuesday morning, the negro man reported to be the principal of the gang who recently committed a most atrocious and brutal inurder on an old gentleman at Weldon, North Carolina, the particulars of which have already been given. He was delivered over by his captors to some of the citizens of the neighborhood.

At Pittsburg, January 17, there was a call for a grand mass convention, by members of all political parties, to recommend the passage of the Crittenden compromise, or any other honorable and reasonable compromise which will settle the differences between many of the most prominent business men

The Secretary of State has informed Lord Lyons and other foreign ministers that no clearances of vessels issued by any other authority than the United States officials will be recognized, and that any payments of journed. duties on imports, except to such officials, will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties paying will be held responsible to our government.

At Boston, Jan. 17, there was an exciting time in the State Senate, on the proposition to immediately raise a volunteer military following resolution: Resolved, It is the force, with reference to the present crisis. unanimous opinion of this Committee that Patriotic speeches were made by Senators it is inexpedient, under present circumamidst demonstrations of applause. The stances, to incorporate any new Bank or House is hurrying up its action in connec-

tion with the personal liberty bill. The game law of Maryland prohibits the killing of patridges, or quail, between the 15th of January and 1st of October, under a the towns and cities in which said Banks are penalty of \$5 for each bird; one-half of the located, and refunding a certain sum of mo-Slave States, to meet early in February, at line to go to the informer. Woodcock between 1st February and 10th June. Phea- andoah. sants between 1st of February and 10th of

> It is stated that the latest "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the adies of the first circle go up to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the attendance of the poor who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday

An elderly lady named Sarah Jarboe, who county, Md., was so severely burnt on Sat- authorized by this act. urday night last, that she died the succeeding day. No one was with her at the time

A proposition has been introduced into the Select Council of Philadelphia, looking to the reformation of the Fire Department of

Mrs. Jane Dale Fauntlerey, only sister of Hon, Robert Dale Owen, died at New Harmony, N. Y., last week. She was the widow of a United States officer. This celebrated family is now reduced to two brothers,

Robert Dale and Richard. A man named Hastings, steward of the others, and passed, ayes 120, noes 0. schooner A. J. De Rosset, has been arrested at Wilmington, N. C., charged with cutting with a knife four or five men in an affray .-One of them, named Nevill Barnes, is from

Alexandria, Va., and is badly cut. Judge Jones, of the United States District Court at Mobile, on Friday afternoon an nonneed from the windows of the court room that the United States Court for the Southern District of Alabama was "adjourned

At New York, Jan. 18, the steamer Marion arrived from Charleston, with several laborers from Fort Sumter as passengers. \$200,000 is appropriated for the last men-They report the troops in the fortress as in tioned purpose. good spirits, with plenty of provisions, excepting market truck.

In the case of Logan, on trial at Annapois, for the murder of A. B. Kyle, a man named Clarke, testified positively to the fact that Lagan fired the shot which caused the

A meeting of prominent merchants was held at New York, last week, when a memorial to Congress was adopted recommending the adoption of the compromise plan proposed by the Border States' Representatives.

Wm. S. Stockton, the youngest son of the Rev. Thos. II. Stockton, chaplain of the House of Representatives, died in Philadelphia on the 14th instant, in the 17th year of

Death of Lola Montez.

Lola Montez died a few days since in New York city and was buried on Thursday last. She appeared in Paris in 1840 and soon after went upon the stage as a danscuse. In 1847 she went to Munich, where her notoriety. She was driven from Bayaria in a popular outbreak, since which time she has lived mostly in this country. Some Fort Caswell, lately taken possession of months since an attack of paralysis brought by crtizens of North Carolina, has been eva- her to her death bed. Rev. Dr. Hawks often visited her, by request and officiated at rayment. her funeral. She died, it is believed a sincere penitent.

Munitions of War for South Carolina.

Petersburg, Jan. 19.-Two thousands powder passed through this city by special en route for Charleston, per order of Gov. shall advertise therefor.

recent election for delegates to a State Con- from the date of the net an equal amount to pool, in store and for sale by

VIRGÍNIA LEGISLATURE

In the Senate, on Friday, a communication was received from the House of Delegates announcing the passage by that body f certain joint resolutions, inviting the other States to send Commissioners to meet Commissioners on the part of Virginia, and providing for the appointment of the same. M. Coghill proposed an amendment to be inserted between the 4th and 5th resolutions.

ced in the re olutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J Crittenden, so modified as that the first artiele proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall apply to all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired south of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., and shall provide that slavery of the African race shall be protected, if necessary, as property therein, by all the departments of the Federal and Territorial Territorial Government; and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories, constitute the basis of such an now divides the States of this Confederacy as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. posed by Messrs. Johnson, Thomas, of Fairfax, and others. The object of the opponents of the amendment being not to clog the quesand the invitation to other States, with any instructions: while those who advocated the measure were in favor of instructing their agents in regard to the basis of adjustment. During the progress of the discussion, Mr. Christian proposed a substitute to the amendment of Mr. Coghill, as follows:

Resolved. That in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified that in all territory south of the line of 36 30, or hereafter to be acquired, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial Government, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the Mr. Coghill delivered his views upon the merits of the various pending propositions. Without taking action, the Senate ad-

In the House of Delegates, a bill was reported for the temporary relief of the Banks of the Commonwealth; (on motion of Mr. Seddon, read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.)

The Committee on Banks reported the Branches: resolutions of inquiry were of fered repealing the law requiring the Banks to publish their quarterly statements in the eity papers, and leaving so much of the law in force as requires them to be published in ney to S. J. Granstaff, late sheriff of Shen-

Mr. Wood, of Albemarle, offered the resolution of Mr. Newton, rejected vesterday, declaring the position Virginia would occupy in the contingency of a last alternative n a war between different sections of the Confederacy. The Speaker ruled the motion

On motion of Mr. Kemper, the bill to ereate an Ordnance department was taken up. Mr. Kemper moved to amend the bill by adding the following as an independent see tion: The duties heretofore assigned to the lived alone, near the residence of Mr. Bene- Commissioners of the Armory shall be perdiet Russell, Newton Manor, St. Mary's formed by the officers whose appointment is

> The amendment was adopted. Mr. Collier moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The amendment was lost.

> Mr. McKenzie moved to further amend the bill by adding the following: Sec. 4th.

will justify it. The amendment was lost, and the bill, as resume specie payments. amended by Mr. Kemper, passed manimous-

priating one million of dollars for the de- fence of the Commonwealth, and a bill to fence of the State was taken up, debated by authorize the issue of Treasury notes for the the fostering care of the government. If down the sectional action from which it pro-Messrs, Haymond, Kemper, McKenzie and

The bill authorizes and requires the Colonel of Ordnance to purchase, under the direction of the Covernor, such arms, &c., including machinery, &c., for altering and improving cannon and small arms, and for manufacturing equipments and munitions. as may be required for the defence of the State, and appropriates \$800,000 for that aunt and an ther haly, when she fell from purpose. The bill authorizes the Governor to employ an engineer to construct such coast, barbor and river defences as are immediately needed. The Governor is also authorized to acquire for such purpose by purchase or condemnation, all sites, &c., necessary for the defensive works aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Haymond, the House proceeded to consider the bill "authorizing the issue of Treasury notes." A motion was submitted by Mr. Bass, to send the bill back to the Finance Committee,

to be amended. Mr. Keen spoke in opposition thereto, saydeath of that brave and lamented young ing that previous bills had appropriated sums of money not in the Treasury, and this bill was intended to supply it.

Mr. Yerby favored speedy action. The motion to reconsider failed. The vote on the passage of the bill result

ed: aves, 111; noes, none. The 1st section of the bill directs the Governor, for the purpose of raising means for the defence of the State, to authorize the Auditor to issue Treasury notes in sums of not less than \$20, and not exceeding one million in amount.

The 2d section states that they shall be prepared under the direction of the Governor, and shall be made payable to the order of the lender, be redeemable in one year, bear 5 per cent interest, and he received in payment of State indebtedness.

The 3d section makes the notes transferable by the endorsement of the lender to the bearer, and thereafter by delivery. 4th. Persons paying taxes or dues to the

State in such notes shall be allowed the interest due thereon up to the time of such 5th. Persons tendering the notes in pay-

for the payment in fuil, and notes so endorsed shall not thereafter be issued. pounds of shot and shells and 1,000 kegs of times payable, all such notes not received by the collecting officers, (sheriffs, &c.,) and if train, from the Tredegar works in Richmod, they are not presented within said time

7th. Whenever \$100,000, or upwards, of another let of New Orleans Sugars. the same be returned to said Auditor, he jan 1. vention was two to one in favor of secession. that so cancelled may be issued.

keep an account of the number, date, &c., of the said notes, and the names of those to whom they have been made pavable, and in like manner of all said notes redeemed and

9th. The sum of \$2,000 is appropriated to engrave and print the notes-the plates to be delivered to the Treasurer, and he by him destroyed, and said notes cease to be issued. 10th. The provisions of the 3d, 4th and 6th sections, chapter 193, of the Code, apsembly of Virginia, the propositions embra- plicable to Bank notes, shall be held to abply to the Treasury notes.

or notes issued under this act.

12th. It is in force from its passage. OUR RICHMOND LETTERS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18 .- Yesterday was an exciting day in the House of Delegates. The House was in continued session from twelve Governments, during the continuance of the till near 5 P. M. The papers will show the hard struggle that took place, by those who do not appear to be willing to make all rea- without difficulty; but passion and prejudice this respect that it would be difficult to de- the world depends upon its products. sonable efforts to settle the unpleasant diffi- are influences ever exerting a fearful control | termine where the calamity would full most culties between the two sections, in the adjustment of the unhappy controversy which | Union, but not out of it. Who can estimate the value of this glorious Union, and who can tell what the result would be, if we pull down this Temple of Liberty, and secede Isbell, Coghill, August and others, and op- from our positions as one of the great Republics, the only "great" Republic in the world, and come to a confederation of States, based it may be upon one idea. For one, I on to the "Flag of the Union"-the stars and stripes. I am proud of the dignified. conservative course that Virginia has so far pursued. When she takes her position, be it what it may, she will not move from it. terrors, except to timid people. "Submis- ted with our public affairs to sink the char- their institutions at pleasure, why should and the remedies must be radical. to these is proper, and when these don't suit, distempered state of our politics, this may those that belong to the other section? Or then comes revolution. An effort was made vesterday, as you will

notice, to amend the report and to incorporate into it a resolution, which, in the opinion of the majority, was only intended to embarrass the matter. It was consequently rejected, although if offered as a separate proposition, it would have been adopted by a large majority, and would be at any time. The pre-sure upon the Legislature has been States of this Confederacy as would be ac- very great to "precipitate" the State out of ceptable to the people of this Commonwealth. | the Union, and it would appear from the varions arrivals here of those anxious for a separation, that they are determined it shall be done "atall hazards." What a "God send" it would appear to be to some, if something made such wonderful progress. Why may tent up in the institutions of slavery, and dewould occur to bring about a collision of some

There is a very singular fact connected with our Governors. The Democrats elect vernment; eighteen of these States rest up- of extermination as some propose, or injuritheir Governors against the wishes of the on institutions and laws that forbid slavery, oasly to hedge it within limits beyond which still if we are to have a friendly settlement Whigs and Union men. And then they while the other fifteen rest upon institutions in all time it is forbid to extend? Is it to turn round and desert them. I mean what and laws that recognize that relation. By treat the states as equals, or to respect the retrieve all past estrangements and enmitties, G-vernor Wise did not suit. Now, Gov. necessary for the general welfare were con-

He won't seize a Fort or order out troops, should be exercised by the common govern- up by whatever subtlety of argument, can They must bring back their I consider it formance for the State, that we thing in the nature of free and slave insti- war upon the very interest that this authorivative. He is for the Union, and for doing all he can to maintain it honorably. And if the hour comes when we must separate. he is for going out like a man, whenever his

The House, to-day, passed a bill creating

an Ordnance Board, a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defence of the State, and a bill authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000 Treasury notes to pay for the same, and adourn. The Senate has been land locked express great devotion to the Union. Actions speak louder than words. It is probable that the following gentlemen will be named to go to Washington on the fourth of February, to try and propose some settlement, viz : John Tyler, Judge Brockenborough, W. C. Rives, G. W. Summers, and James A. Seddon. OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18, 1861 .- The Committee on Banks this morning reported a bill that city, by a re-arrangement of the locations | The Governor of this Commonwealth shall | legalizing the suspension of specie payof steam and hand engines, and by provid- vacate the offices created by this act, when, ments, and repealing the penalties against ng for the extinguishment of fires by con- in his opinion, the condition of the country | the Banks for billing to pay specia for their notes, giving them until 1st Moren, 1stil, to

The House passed the hill to create an Ordnance Department, and also a bill appro-On motion of Mr. Kemper, the bill appro- printing one million of dollars for the depurpose of raising means for the defence of

the State: and then adjourned. OBSERVER. SAD ACCIDENTS. - We regret to learn that little daughter of Mr. Jesse Tatum, a citizen of this county, was drowned in the Robleaned into the water, which was some two or three feet deep, and attempted to rescue rent, her efforts were in vain. A negro man was near the spot when the accident occurred, but owing to fright, or some other cause, he could not be induced to render any assistance. The lifeless body of the child was swent some distance down the stream before

it was recovered from the water. Some time last week, the particular day we did not learn, Mrs. Thomas, an aged and feeble lady, mother of R. S. Thomas, esq., of this county, mee with an accident by which her clothing took fire, and before it could be extinguished, burnt her so severe-

Monrovia to the 3d of December. The Legislature was about to convene. Amongst the matters of importance under consideration were the negotiation of a treaty with Hayti; the recaptured African question, and the relations of the Government with the American Colonization Society; the alteration of the tariff, and confining of all vessels engaged in foreign trade to ports of ral Convention upon a contest for power, administration, the double-dealing of Mr. entry. There is a demand for several more | Each section was naturally desirous of se- Buchanan on the question of protection sugar mills on the St. Paul's river, on no curing for itself in the one case exemption to the industrial interests of the councount of the increased amount of cane plant- from barden, and in the other preponder- try, for it is not forgotten that in the can- can be honorably and safely yielded by the any previous year.

We are in receipt of a letter from Slate Mills, Rappahannock county, complaining of irregularity in the receipt of the Gazette at that office. The letter says that the paper is received regularly at Paoli Mills, the mail for which passes by Slate Mills. would call the attention of the Post Masters and Mail Agents to this complaint, and trust ment for taxes or dues shall receipt thereon that the remedy will at once be applied.

O QUAR, CASES Superior Sherry WINE received and for sale by

jan 9 HUMPHREYS & TALIAFERRO. THEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!-Jast re Desired a lot of prime Eastern Cheese; also

8th. The Auditor and Treasurer shall Letter from Robt. E. Scott, esq., of Fauquier Co. The following letter, addressed by Mr. Scott to a Member of the House Committee of Thirty-Three, has been handed to us, with a request that we publish the same.]

> OAKWOOD, Dec. 20, 1860. inst. was duly received, but business en- | fear of it on the other. gagements have prevented me, until the present time, from acknowledging it.

The aspect of our Federal affairs is, inwhether there is any escape from the peril. more fatal energy. But, although the peril is great, the case

is not desperate; mere palliatives, however, arise from slavery, these belong peculiarly to action of those upon whom its fate haugs. will not afford relief; the disease has struck its roots deep into the system, and radical remedies are necessary for a cure. Happily, these involve nothing more than what a causes, more potent than human laws, must guine expectation of improvement from their common interest and common justice suggest. But in the pursuit of the remedies, we must distinguish between the political partizan and the true statesman; prejudices and where these are otherwise, thence it ved, at whatever cost, to press it now to its and nassions govern the one, while the other will be repelled. The territories are the final solution. I do not assume to indicate finds his motive in the noble cause of the common property of all the people; and if what precise measures of congressional and public interest and public justice. To es- we conce e that, through their federal cape, therefore, from the impending peril, it agents, they have the right to legislate for ment will afford the solution, but no pallia-The idle name of "Submissionists" has no is only requisite for those who are cutrus- their necessities, and the power to shape tives will answer, the evils are deep rooted acter of partizan, and rise to the proper the institutions peculiar to one section be tution" and the "Laws?" Yes, submission dignity of statesmanship. In the present favoured by regulation, to the prejudice of prove a difficult task, but when considera- if the institutions of one section be protections so powerful as a nation's integrity ted in the territories by laws necessary for and a people's welfare impel to it, may we their security, why should those of the other not hope to find in our public men the ne- he denied the like favor? Every act of cessary resolution.

would call the unsound portion of them. the consent of each, certain powers deemed equal rights of all the people? On the con-Letcher, to some extent, is under the ban. ceded to\_ail, with the intent that they domestic affairs of the states; and, covered much will remain for the states to do. tutions that makes it impossible for a come ty was designed to promote. part of wisdom to abandon it at once. If states and free states cannot associate to- tendants. dinate to the interests of the other, nothing | tered or the association abandoned? These short of actual force can hold the two together when the operation of the govern- and the states and the duty of the former to the acquisition of territory may be susment discloses that fact.

State exercise the powers conferred in part | to some of them in the address put forth by gress, exercise powers conferred upon them | slave holding states, and to accept their rein part by the people of Virginia, (for of fusal by the people of the other states untheir own mere volition they could do neith- qualifiedly as the "casus federis" on which er,) and can it be expected that the people to act. But partisan politicians among us of Virginia will tamely submit to have the seized on the questions and prosecuted them powers thus emanating from them used to for the mischievous ends of party advantage, their prejudice, that is to say, to have their and so distracted the public mind as to paraown powers employed for their own destruct lize every effort for temperate and concerted tion? That is impossible; and if the people action, until now, under the sting of party of New York, cannot, or will not, use these discomfiture, and as I fear, to some extent: powers, in the spirit and intent of the trust, | for evil party and personal motives, we are same government; and the same is true of states that timely explanation on our part of the people of all the States.

from the institutions of the free States; there | impending crisis demands. flow so necessarily from the nature of our to the last extremity. repressed by the articles of confederation. It appeared in the General Convention at Philadelphia, but was repressed by the Constitution; and in after time, under the operation of that instrument, notwithstanding the coeffict, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, to the sisterhood of States, and an e-pire

compatible with its continuance. ed. The crop bids fair to be double that of ance of power in the new government; but it vass of 1848 he persuaded the confiding peo- other section. We shall claim no power of there existed a conflict of interests between | political life had been devoted to opposition | aggressions of others. Let the North conthe sections to necessitate or incite to aggres- to the protective policy was a better friend | sider fairly what the South demands and the belief, as to all, that the common govern- the long standing offensive liberty bills of ment was compatible with the general wel- many of the free states, the persistent oppofare, and that no sectional interest was his- position in all of them to the execution of ble to suffer injustice or wrong from the ex- | the fugitive slave law, and in my judgment, terests of slavery, for in the very act of persons employed in the incessant abduction

by the then general uncertainty of the fu- of his property. ture, but in no degree inspired by a desire My DEAR SIR: -Your letter of the 15th of sectional aggression on the one part, or which they tend, one state has seceded and

Now these causes of diversity have disap-The incessant warfare of the opposing sec- versity? Certainly not in any competition tions upon the question of slavery has pro- between the products of the two kinds of lasubject itself. Relieved of the embarrass- with the people of the slave states which and involves the peace and prosperity of ments which passion and prejudice create, the Constitution secures. So intimately are nearly one half of the confederacy, and the any sensible man could settle our troubles the people of both sections connected in manufacturing and commercial prosperity of over human actions, and, when they take a heavily that must result from a disturbance pose. And as to the social, moral, and religious considerations that are supposed to those who tolerate that form of servitude.

Federal Legislation, whether proceeding di-The question of slave: y has already been rectly from Congress or indirectly through adverted to as the cause of the peril; it is, the authorities of a territory, emanates from indeed, the "causa causarum;" fruitful in the entire people; and the proposition imthe past of all our distractions, and preg- plied in the policy that I am combating is, nant in the future with our overthrow and | in respect to the territories, to exercise the ruin. If we can remove this cause, and power of all for the exclusive good of a part, escape its fatal barm, nothing will remain or, in other words, to abuse it to the prejuto occasion anxiety hereafter, nothing to ob- dice of some by whom it was jointly construct that onward march to national emi- tributed. What just right has the Federal slavery in the District of Columbia so long nence, in which our country has already authority, which reposes to such large exwe not remove this cause, and escape its rives so much of its power from that source, harm? The people of thirty-three States to put the "caput lupinum" upon that form resistance, even to the overthrow of the are associated together under a common go- of industry, and proclaim against it a war we fall to discover that it is in fact to wage

If this he the tendency of the Federal sectional antagonisms really exist, so that gether under the present form of governthe interests of one section must be subor- ment, and that the government must be alviews, as to relations of the Federal authority the institution of slavery, are not now for the In all federal concerns, the people of each | first time conceived; prominence was given | agree with you that conventions are danby the propin of the other States. The pertitle late Opposition Convention at Richmond ole of New York, for example, when they and I have for a long time stood ready, in a demands on the part of the people of the the causes of grievence, and that just con-There are certain interests that spring sideration of them on their part which the

are other interests that spring from the in- | For myself I would not have made the stitutions of the slaveholding States; and mere election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamthey are entitled alike to the protection and | lin the cause of resistance. Much as I conthe conflict be irrepressible, the government | standing ever ready to oppose a stern resismust be abandoned. It seems to me that | tance to the very first act that compromitted | these conclusions are so plainly right, and | Southern honor, and to carry the resistance

selves to every one's neceptance; and it fel. I could not assume that the controlling powflict" between freedom and slavery, as they justice. I never doubted that the sectional isexist in the States, it is based upon a prin- sue carried in itself the remedy for its own ciple necessarily fatal to the Union. There | mischief, that it would specially strand any has always been a conflict of sentiment be- party that sought to repose upon it, and tween the two sections, but the idea of its that the Republican party would be comirrepressibility is of modern origin. The pelled to abandon that issue or fall to pieces conflict arose in the first Congress, but was by reason of its inherent vice. But other counsels prevailed, and we find ourselves in the presence of events with which we are forced to deal, and it is idle to inquire into the expediency and justice of the immediate action by which these events have been precipitated; we must deal with them as they exist. But it must not be disguised Floride, Arkaesas, and Texas, were added that this action derives much excuse from that party organization which elected chief ly, that she die ! in a few days from its effects. given to the institution of slavery. But, imagistrates for the country in the persons during this time, the free States increased of these for whom, under the circumstances. in even more rapid proportion, and advan- but few of the citizens of lifteen states deem-FROM LIBERIA. - We have accounts from ced in greater degree to importance and ed they could vote consistently with a prostrength. To say now that the conflict is per regard for the rights and honor of the irrepressible is to falsify the past, and to at section in which they reside. I know it is the further necessity of so changing that tribute to the statesmen of the revolution the asserted that many elements, besides that of law as to arm the Southern section with the inauguration of a system, intended to be slavery entered into the late canvass, and perpetual, upon a conflict of interests in- contributed to swell the vote of the successful candidates-a long train of democratic In the first Congress, the conflict arose up- abuses, the extravagance, the waste, the imon the question of taxation, and in the Fede- becility and corruption, of the present never entered into the mind of any that pie of his own state that Mr. Polk, whose aggression, but simply security against the sion upon either. Such an idea must have of that policy than Mr. Clay who was then | yield freely what is right; by so doing we been fatal to the undertaking, since, under a its living embodiment-but on the other will recover what has been lost in the past, condition in which all were equals, it is not | hand we have the use made of the Helper | and lay up for the future a store of good feelto be supposed that either would voluntarily | book, the dissemination as a campaign docuhave incurred the sacrifice necessary to its | ment of the insane ravings of Mr. Sumner, | that will make our Union perpetual. consummation. It must be conceded, there- the extreme doctrines of Mr. Seward, and fore, that the constitution was ordained in the apotheosis of John Brown; we have, too, ercise of the powers conferred upon it. Es- what is worse than all, the known existence necially does this seem to be true of the in- in their midst of extensive combinations of stamping the foreign slave trade with repro- of slaves from the service of their masters bation, the Constitution, with a singular without a single example in any state of a

There was at that time no supposed irre- states and entitles the citizen of each state pressible conflict between slavery and free- to all the privileges and immunities of the dom, but whatever sectional diversity exist- citizens of the several states, no master can ed had its origin simply in the natural de- enter with his slave into the confines of a sire of holding power, stimulated perhaps free state without a statutory confiscation For these causes and the consequences to

others are in active preparation to follow her example, and the question is can these states peared, revenue is derived from duty on im- be recovered to the union, or the remaining portations, and there is no longer any con- slave states, under the altered condition, find deed, most threatening. We seem to be test between the sections for supremacy; the it compatible with their safety to remain hanging over the very abyss of dissolution, free states outnumber the slave states, and any longer in it? I think I speak the sen-11th. It shall be lawful for the Banks of into which many influences are conspiring exceed them in population, and the dispro- timent of every reflecting person among us the State to discount or purchase any note to precipitate us; and it remains to be seen portion will shortly increase. In what is when I say this question must receive its there now to be found any new cause of di- answer from the people of the free states. It is vain for the republicans to say that on this question of slavery they stand where duced a state of antagonism among the peo- bor, because these are for the most part the revolutionary fathers stood. If it be ple, and, indeed, of hatred and ill-will, that wholly dissimilar; and in fact very much of conceded that the spirit of that day was opsurrounds us at this moment with complication the wealth and prosperity of the people of posed to the institution, it must be rememtions greatly more serious, in my opinion, the free states arises from the use of slave bered that slavery then was not what it is than any that belong intrinsically to the products, and the unrestricted commerce now. It has grown to national proportions

> Under existing circumstances any much longer continuance of the Union is manipolitical type, they seem to act with even of the system upon which these relations re- festly impossible, and the difficulty that presses us is, in the excited state of the publie teeling, to obtain time for the deliberate For myself I entertain a strong attachment Why should we quarrel over the question | to the union of our people and the systems of slavery in the territories? Physical under which we live, and look with no sanat last give its solution; where the popula- overthrow, on the contrary, my apprehention is favorable, and the climate and soil sions are most grave. But the issue is upon propitious, there slavery will be instituted, us and I am among those who stand resolstate legislation, or of constitutional amend-

> Congress may do much to relieve the existing pressure, and great solicitude is felt to know the action of your committee. The suggested change in the fugitive slave law possibly may prove satisfactory, and if with that change the offensive liberty bills be repealed, that cause of quarrel will be removed. but the change in the territorial policy must be more radical; it will not be sufficient merely to inaugurate the doctrine of squatter sovereignty by legislative enactment or constitutional amendments, for the reasons already given the territorial policy must be founded upon equality and justice. I have never apprehended any interference with the slave trade between the states, or with as Maryland and Virginia recognize that species of labour, because such interference would be certain to encounter determined government. Nevertheless adequate assurof the distracting controversy, if we are to and return to the ancient feeling of brotherthe principles that governed it in the purer days of the country, when Massachusetts protected Washington before Boston in the service of his body servant, and New York promote the prosperity of each? If there system, and the obnoxious policy be persisted and Pennsylvania protected Southern membe, our experiment is a failure, and it is the in, does it not demonstrate that slaveholding bers of Congress with their families and at-I concur in the suggestion of extending

the duration of the presidential office, and

confining the incumbent to a single turn,

but the proposition of the two thirds vote for

pended by the policy already indicated. I

gerous bodies, but in times of danger and revolution we must deal with dangerous and revolutionary instruments; there is now I vote for President and Vice President, and proper manner, to make them the basis of think no escape from the hazard. In the convention of this state I hope for moderate and dispassionate but firm action, for underlying all this excitement there is among our people a strong current of conservatism, and hereditary attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and a clear perception of the great interests at stake. Doubtless we have many of extreme opinions and inclined to precipitate counsels; these are the minority. But in any event, Maryland must share the fate of Virginia, for they are bound together by too many geographical and artificial ties for the benefit of the people of Virginia, the in danger of a precipitation that must de- to admit of separation, and the same is true two cannot live together in peace under the | ny to the conservative people of the other | of all the border states. What we want is a settlement of the slavery question, a final settlement, that shall banish it forever as a political issue, a settlement upon erms of perfect equality; with nothing less can we be satisfied. We understand the republican party to be committed to the use of the federal power to prevent the extension of slavery to the new States, and to prevent the acquisithey are diverse, a common government ceded, and greatly as I deplore the manifes- tion hereafter of more slave territory under must respect the diversity; if they are con- tations to which it gave rise, I would have any and all circumstances. To this we will flicting, the conflict must be repressed; or if waited still longer the march of events, never submit. The free States demand room for the expansion of their super-abundant population, and it is reasonable that they should have it. The increase of the slave population in the present slaveholding States will demand more room for them, and it is just that we should have it. This necessity may be, and probably is, remote, but when is arises it must be met by a suitable policy. If these demands can be obtained in the Union, we are content to remain in the Union, if not, we will seek them out of it. The peace, the safety, and the prosperity of fifteen States out of the thirty-three that compose the confederacy depend upon the institution of slavery, these are v tal interests and must be respected. If upon considerations of a northern sentiment and feeling against slavery, we permit them to be ignored by the common government, how long will it be before, upon some other fancied

> conflict, the same power will be directed against some other great interest of the South-The disposition of the northern majorities a deal unjustly with what we regard as the greatest industrial interest of the South, while it unites all opinions in the necessity of a reformation of the fundamental law in that respect, may give occasion to consider power of self-protection against aggression upon all other interests. But these questions will be considered in our separate state conventions, and the whole be definitely agreed in a general convention of all the Southern States. Nothing will be demanded, I trust, for our section but what justice and necessary protection require, and what ing between the sections and of brotherhood

Very truly, yours,

R. E. SCOTT. FOR SALE OR TO LET, The new and desirable residence called "LAW-RENCE," with 20 ACRES OF LAND attached, situated on the Leesburg Turnpike, 14 miles from Alexandria. This property will be sold low, and possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of address S. W. HALL, Alexandria, Va.

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